THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

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The Inability of the President.

When the framers of the Constitution provided for the accession of the Vice-President in case of the death, resignation, or inability of the President, they had in mind the examples of GEORGE III, and PAUL of Russia. Although no emergency has ever srisen in which the Vice-President has been called upon to act during the lifetime of the President, there can, we think, be no doubt whatever of the intention of the Constitution. When the President from any cause ceases to perform the duties of the office, the Vice-President must legally begin to

perform them. Suppose Mr. Lincoln, in pursuance of body have questioned the right and the duty of Mr. HAMLIN to take up and exerelse his authority? The captive President might have been removed no further than Arlington Heights, and might have been able to look into the very windows of the White House; but no human being would have thought of respecting an prison of an enemy. On the other hand, it | in the approaching Republican Convention. is perfectly clear that Mr. Lincoln's inability would have lasted no longer than his foreible detention. Had he been released by attached to him again.

Is the case of a President confined to a then? It was intended that this Government should never be for an instant of time without a responsible executive head. It was not intended that it should ever be managed by a council of irresponsible ministers, unknown to the Constitution, and who are designated by law merely and only as the secretaries of the President.

Congress and the Presidency.

The attempt against the life of the Presdent, and the limited provision for the sucressten, bring Congress to the absolute necessity of passing a law that shall provide for every reasonable contingency contemplated by the Constitution. And the time to do it is while the present sad experience is fresh in the public mind, and the

dangers attending it are plain to every eye. Fortunately, no political question can arise to distract attention. All parties have a common interest in seeing the succession to the Presidency so regulated by law that in the event of unforeseen calamities, the office will pass naturally in the order provided, without disturbance or confusion.

According to the Constitution, and to the act of 1792, passed in conformity therewith, the Presidential succession is confined to three persons, following the actual incumbent, namely, the Vice-President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

If GUIFEAU's bullet had caused the death of Gen. Garriero, the Vice-President would have immediately succeeded him. Suppose after entering upon the duties of the Presilency. Gen. ARTHUR should have been stricken with apoplexy, paralysis, lunacy, or any other of the serious afflictions which flesh is heir to, who would have succeeded him in the event of death, or who would have administered the office during a prolonged and uncertain disability?

The act of 1792 provides as follows: "That is case of removal, death, resignation, or ins bility both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Sonate pro fampe and in case there shall be no President of the Senate. then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the ame being, shall act as President of the United States in al the disability be removed or a President shall be

After the passage of this act, and down to the close of the last Congress, the uniform practice has been for the Vice-President to vacate the chair immediately before the close of a session to enable the Senate to choose a President pro tempore. Apparently, for fear that a Democrat would be elected. Gen. ARTHUR did not follow this practice at the special session, and consequently there is no President pro tem. . One of the doors of the succession is thus closed.

The third person in line provided for by the act of 1792 does not officially exist, because there is no Speaker of the House of Representatives to fill the vold foreseen. in case there shall be no President of the Senate." It is thus seen that if the President and Vice-President were now to die suddenly, or to be unable "to discharge the powers and duties" of the Executive office, there is no legal successor for either of them. More than this, a proclamation summoning Congress to meet could only be issued by an assumption of authority not extraordinary events.

In a government of limited powers, strict-Iv defined by a written Constitution and by laws conformable thereto, any departure from the regular organization gives a shock to the whole system. Under the supposed contingency, the Presidential office would be absolutely vacant until Congress could temporarily fill it under the act of 1792, and order a new election.

Who would carry on the Government in the mean time? Necessarily none but business not requiring the Executive sanction directly could be transacted. What is called the Cabinet does not exist by law. The Constitution says: "The President may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal fficer in each of the departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." Usage and convenience have made the Secretaries advisers of the President so far as he may choose to consult them, and no further. They have authority to earry on the routing work of the departments, and nothing more, in the absence of the President. Hence there would be a suspension of the Executive powers

during this interregnum. In order to guard against a repetition of the existing state of things, and to protect the line of the Presidential succession at every point, a law should be passed requiring both the Senate and the House of Represcutatives to meet on the fourth of March of every new Congress. A perfect organi-

its existence and termination shall be determined. Literally construed, the Constitution gives to Gen. ARTHUR the strict July, because Gen. GARFIELD has been unable to perform the duties. A feeling of deli-

cacy, however, has excluded any such idea. New that there is a fair prospect of the President's restoration to health, this question in all its phases, affecting as it does the gravest responsibilities, ought to be discussed with calmness and with wisdom. The Chief Magistracy of the republic must not be left in peril, subject to the contingeneies of accident and to the temporary control of any party that might use and abuse power to affect a new election.

The Republican State Convention and the National Administration.

It seems to be impossible for the pext Republican State Convention to get through with its business without a collision between the supporters and the opponents of the na-

tional Administration. It cannot be doubted that the Convention will contain leaders of each faction, who will insist that their opponents shall gain no BOOTH's first plan, had been seized and car- advantage over them in respect to the canried away by the public enemy, would any- | didates put in nomination, or the principles enunciated in the platform.

In a mixed Convention the matter of candidates can be adjusted without serious controversy. The usual way out of the difficulty is for each faction to take its fair proportion of the nominees. Indeed, Conventions rarely split on this rock, while they often go to pieces among the breakers of the executive order dated in the camp or the resolutions. And right here lies the danger

It has long been the custom of that party in New York, whose political associates were in power at Washington, to adopt a fortunate advance of the Union arms, the strong resolutions at its State Conventions powers of the office would have instantly in favor of the national Administration. This was the invariable course of the Republicans at every State Convention during sick chamber, and rigorously kept from the | the Administrations of Mr. Lincoln and direction or even knowledge of public affairs, | Gen. Grant. To omit to do this is regarded essentially different from the above? as something werse than a slight; it is office. Its purpose is exclusively that of Fortunately, that condition appears to looked upon as a downright insult to the be nearly terminated, but should it Administration. The Republican Conven- | hibitory liquor law, under the provision by continue, not merely for a month, but tion of this fall will have to encounter this for a year, or for four years, what question. The Half Breed and Stalwart delegates may compromise on a ticket, but they cannot thus get around the subject of adopting resolutions either approving or condemning the Administration of GAR-FILLD. They must meet the issue, and settie it in some way. To attempt to evade it mode of decided condemnation.

At the Republican Convention of 1877, which on this point is the year corresponding to the present, Mr. Conkling was the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The series reported by him made only the retion, and this in the form of an implied condemnation. Mr. George William Curtis moved to amend the report by adding a resolution declaring that the title of HAYES to the Presidential office was as perfect as that of George Washington, and cordially ap- added. proving of HAYES'S policy on civil service reform. This was asking very little from a Republican Convention; but even this little the majority were not disposed to grant. A furious debate commenced on the CURTIS amendment, which lasted through the afternoon and far into the night, and was at times bitterly personal. Mr. CONKLING led on the one side and Mr. Cruris on the other. and at the close of the acrimonious controversy the yeas and mays were called and the amendment was defeated by a majority of three to one. And it is well to remember that the same influences that controlled the Rochester Convention of 1877 dominated the other four Republican State Conventions Administration.

What, then, will be the course of the next Republican State Convention in regard to GARFIELD'S Administration? Will it try to dodge the issue? If ROBERTSON and present, will they allow the President to be insulted in this way? Can they afford to accept anything short of a cordial, explicit approval of the Administration? Will Lap-HAM and MILLER, the new Senators, be in attendance? They are accustomed to appear at State Conventions; will they skulk away now, after having been recently crowned with peculiar honors by the Half Breeds? Undoubtedly, President GARFIELD, Secretary BLAINE, and the New York Postmaster-General will expect an unequivocal approval of the Administration; and Ros-ERTSON and his condjutors at Albany in the contest for Senator, and Sharpe and Sloan and the followers of MILLER and LAPHAM.

cannot safely disappoint them. And what course will the Stalwarts pursue? Will they strike their flag and surrender, or will they fight out the battle? And what does Mr. CONKLING propose to do might be supposed that memories of his great victory in the State Convention of tion in nearly all the State Conventions since that time, including the very last, would rise upon his vision, and stimulate him to unusual efforts to strike down his enemies and maintain his standing in the years. However, perhaps Mr. CONKLING regards his defeat at Albany as the close of his career, and has determined to withdraw from public life. If this be so, the present is a favorable moment for executing his purpose. If, on the other hand, he intends to remain on the stage and play his part. and rally his friends and punish his foes, he commencing the new era as to take a seat in the next Republican State Convention.

Those Infernal Machines.

of the infernal machines of the Skirmishers. Whatever may be in the machines themselves, there is certainly nothing in the men who say they are exporting them. Openmouthed foels are never dangerous. If his seat, being qualified as a candidate, those who are engaged in this singular | elected according to law, and willing to business had the singhtest idea of carrying out one particle of their alleged projects. they would have had sufficient wit in their madness to have held their tongues. All their claims to have blown up buildings,

ships, and docks are absolutely groundless. There is no room for the belief that a

was scouted by Jonn O'MAHONY; the proceeding, or rather the collection, is spurned by JOHN O'LEARY, THOMAS CLARK LUBY, right to serve as President from the 2d of THOMAS FRANCIS BURKE, and by every run; but he is not likely to win them while Irishman with brains enough to see that in Mr. GLADSTONN is in power. seeking the moral support of civilized nations for a just cause, Irishmen can ill afford

to outrage the sense of humanity. But who are these wonderful Skirmishers? They are the blatherskites of Irish politics. To prove this conclusively, it is only necessary to put in evidence their tremendous letters and terrible leading articles, in which the entire British navy is blown to atoms regularly every week in a paper in which it costs "only ten cents for another stab at to search for a perfectly harmless and stupid set of Irishmen, it would be impossible to hit upon a class that would fill the bill any better than the Skirmishers. They have already proved that they have neither the ability, the wickedness, nor the pluck to do one tithe of the frightful deeds they love Irish-Americans all over the country are in roars of laughter at them. They know the Skirmishers, or at least know of them; and nothing amuses them more than the thought that such fellows can frighten the British Government.

The great aim in life of each and every one of the chief Skirmishers is to be considered a terrible fellow, an awful conspirator. With this view, and this view only, except, perhaps, the pecuniary consideration, the infernal machines are manunobody be afraid. There will be no explosion. The men are harmless.

Free Liquor in North Carolina.

To-day's election in North Carolina is of great local interest and importance, though not intended either to settle the fate of political parties or to parcel out the spoils of it was to be submitted to the ratification or rejection of the people.

In some of its features this North Caroling law is perhaps not so strict as the prohibitory laws that in other States have been proposed or actually adopted. There is an exception permitting licensed physicians on sale for medicinal, chemical, or mechanione time thirty gallons, though they are not to sell more than a gallon to any one person, and any sale must be only on a certificate from a physician, chemist, mechanic, or motest reference to the HAYES Administra- | artist, that the liquor is needed for the purposes specified. The least fine imposed for conviction of making, selling, or even buying spirituous liquor, except as provided by the act, is \$100, while the maximum penalty is \$1,000, with a discretional imprisonment

The first reflection to suggest itself turns on the fact that such a law should be under discussion and ballot at all in North Caro lina. Twenty years ago such a spectacle as to-day's would have seemed impossible in any Southern State. Prohibitory liquor laws were conceivable enough in Maine or in Kansas; but they belonged to a class of sumptuary legislation which seemed apart from the Southern nature, independently of any question regarding the evils of drunken ness. Yet to-day the temperance question, in the bold form of prohibition, is far more of an issue south of Mason and Dixon's line than north of it. North Carolina is no exception to the rule. The whole South is heldduring Hayrs's time, not one of which | foreing the same issue, and it is fought as adopted a resolution heartily approving his strongly in Texas and Araansas as in North

Carolina. The second reflection is as to the wisdom which has set apart in North Carolina a Woodin and other Half Breed magnates are trouble, or polling expenses, the repular vote upon a prohibitory law is taken on an ordinary State election day. That mixes it up with politics, and leads to trading in order to get the temperance vote or liquor vote for certain candidates for office. In North Carolina the case is different. Hence we see the party bars thrown down, Democrats and Republicans mingling on both sides of the pending question, and a prospoet that a fair vote will prove a real expression of the popular will.

The Bradlaugh Rumpus.

It was an unprecedented scene, according and Cornell, the new Half Breed converts, to John Bright, that was witnessed yesterday at the doors of the British House of Commons, and is described in our despatches from London. The attempt of Mr. CHARLES BRADLATOR, the atheist and Republican, to force his way into the House and assert his rights as a member, in this emergency? Will be submit? It | was resisted and thwarted by a display of authority and power against which he was determined to protest, but which he could 1871, when he first triumphed over GREELEY | not have expected to overcome. He not and Fenton, and of his unchecked domina- | merely disregarded the formal warning of the Deputy Speaker, who had been stationed In the lobby to forbid his approach, but he grappled with the ushers and gave battle to the police, who only succeeded, after a fierce struggle, in forcing him back from the lobby to be excused, except from the necessity of party which he has led for the past ten through St. Stephen's Gallery and Westminster Hall to the door, where he was received by the plaudits of the multitude who had gathered to give support to his attempt moral support, as it is called. The Speaker' action in his expulsion was sustained by a nearly unanimous vote of the House.

Mr. BRADLAUGH's case, as it now stands, has some peculiar features. The obstrucwill never find so good a time and place for | tion in his way arose from his refusal at the opening of Parliament to take the oath of office-an oath which required him to acknowledge a Supreme Being in whom he did There is no reason for any one to be afraid | point, he announced his readiness to take | to intellectual qualifications or unrightness of the eath; but the House then refused to let him do so, on the ground that he had repudiated all belief in the sanctity of an oath. He has, however, persisted in demanding fulfit all the prescribed requirements of membership. The House has been as persistent in its opposition to his demand as he has been in making in. There have been other complications introduced into his case;

but the main point in dispute is the eath. Mr. Bhabhacon had given tuli notice to lugie explosion of any kind has occurred in | the House and to his Northampton constit-England through Fenian powder since the uents, and to the country at large, of ms explosion at Clerkenwell, which blew out a | nurnesse to resort to lorce in the last exportion of the prison yard wall to facilitate | tremity of the attempt to obtain his seat, the escape of some prisoners. Nevertheless, | He had, moreover, field several large public all the big fires and explosions that have | meetings in London, and had tried by ail securred since then in that country have means to arouse his additionals to been ruthlessly appropriated by the Skir- his support, with the notion that

office, and how long it shall endure and how bers of the Fenian Brotherhood. The idea even his powerful voice did not prevent his being called to order for irrelevancy.

It is very probable that Mr. BRADLAUGH will win his fight and his sent in the long

Though Madison Roysten gets drunk, no is in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor. We hear of Mr. Roverna through a of Chief Justice Taney, he said: "Now my correspondent of the Times, who writes from trouble begins." He had made a promise, the North Carolina about the great testotal liquor prohibition debate that is to be settled there by than he expected. With him the only idea was the election of to-day. It has been a great popular debate, illustrated by hundreds, if not Blaine. He never intended to keep all the promthousands, of speeches, and by torrents of eloquace flowing over the fields of sentimentality, morality, physiology, statistics, and sumptuary England." Infernal machines in the hands legislation, arousing the interest of the and the men want the sum of their bribes. The of infernal jackasses will never do any harm | black as well as the white politicians, to England, and can certainly do no good to of the worldly as well as the religious Ireland. And, singular enough, if one were voters, of distillers and liquor dealers as well as testotalers, and mixing up Republicans with Democrats in a way not often seen in political campaigns. The Prohibition bill which is to be voted upon is of Democratic origin, having been passed by the Democratic Legislature, but Democrats and Republicans will vote for or against it regardless of any other consideration than the question at issue. to prate and scribble about. Intelligent | Let us, however, return to Mr. Mannon Rous-TER, spoken of by a correspondent of the Traces. o heard of him through Mr. R. C. Baroun of Raleigh, when he had returned from a visit to White Oaks, "It's all anti-out there," sold Mr. Baponn, "and I was told that everybody in the pince was against prohibition except Man. Roysten, and he was drunk." Now, we are interested in this story of Mr. ROYSTER. Who of all the voters of White Oaks has better this for a certainty. But, like a thousand reason for being a prohibitionist, capecially there be truth in R. C. Babonn's Roysman knows the evils of drunkenness; factured. That is the whole of it. Let be feels perhaps that he cannot resist the temptation to drink liquor when it is held before his eyes; and he has come to realize that his only safety against its insidious wiles is in a prohibitory law. His love for liquor is not a satire prohibitory views may rather be regarded as the protest of his reason and conscience against his own indulgence in the vice which he cannot I testimony is equally concurrent that topics reresist when under temptation. From some points of view the prohibitory vote of Man. ROYSTER of White Oaks might well outweigh taking a popular vote on the proposed pro- the whole of the votes of all the other citizens of White Oaks who remain sober while voting for which, when the Legislature passed the act. the bottle. Let us, therefore, respect the vote of this probabilionist who gets drunk. If votes were weighed, instead of being counted, his was shot. It was his ardent wish in some sort vote would perhaps carry the day in White

LOMPRAX of Natchitoches, who was captured at the time the thirteen surveyors were killed by the Apaches, near El Paso, says the by silence is no evasion at all, but only a and apothecaries to keep spirituous liquors | Indians there were under Vicconto-that be knows the chief to sight and saw him. Tais is cal purposes, and they may have on hand at a strange and unwelcome reappearance of the chief who has been killed by buildin so many times, and who seemed to be really dead when Gov. TERRASSAS so reported him. Victorio's wife at that time adopted all the Indian forms of mourning for him, and unquestioned proofs were offered that the Mexicans had buried his body. Yet here he is again in life, according to Lowrence of Natchitoches, Perhaps Mr. Low-Thax is in error.

> The alleged attempt of a Poughkeepsle broker with a dynamite bonib, taken with the recent attempt to desirey an obnexious liquor saloon at the West by the same sort of appliance, suggests how quickly the human min l familiarizes itself with noveliles. Probably gunpowder in its early day went through such a history.

> These noted turbmen, the Daven brothrs, who are always doing something, have now done something again, in acquiring Runnemede for their stable. If next year the great Hindeo should go the way of the great Luke Blackburn, possibly this promising two-yearall ent Runnemede may help a good deal to keep up the honors of their establishment.

THE OFFICE SEFECES AT WORK.

Washington, Aug. 1.- It is the universal testimony of Senators and Representatives that their time during the sessions of Congress is special day for the decision of this ques- largely taken up attending to calls from pertion. Often in other States, to save time, | sons seeging Government places, and that the men. It is said of woman that when she wills she will. If you add to this natural quality the energy which is little short of desperation, superioduced by rebuffs and failure, you have what Senators or members find it is difficult to set aside or escape from. The waiting rooms of the Senate and House during the daily sessions. afford a glimpse of the number and persistence

Three young ladies were in company in the Senate waiting room. Two were intent on having a place in a certain department, to procure which Senator V is influence only was deemed necessary. Was he in his seat? That could be ascertained by sending a card. It was sent, and the three waited among at least fifty others. most of them on similar errands. Those he will come out! How shall I know him?" Have you not seen him?" "No. But Miss So-and-so says he is so kind, and always gets you a place. Ever so many ask him, and he always tries, it is said." It was announced that the Senator could not come out. On consultation another Senator was tried. While these three were thus engaged, probably not less than forty Senators were similarly angled for by other seekers of places. Few were admitted. To some Senators gave a few moments in the waiting room, and it would be fair to say probably as many as twenty Senators might be seen at the same moment out of their same and similarly occupied. At the other end of the Capitol the same thing was going on, only the num ber was greater in proportion as the House is the more numerous, and this happens daily for months. Among all the applicants-to refer to the ladies only-it is likely to happen that nearly every Senator or member will become terested in at least one, for whom he will con lude to make an effort at the departments. The motives in every instance may be the loftlest, Let it be presumed this is always the fact, and hat subsequent scandals exist for reasons that inhere in life everywhere.

One hears of Sensters and Representatives having "business at the departments" and with the President. It is fair to say that four-fifths of these visits are to pay political debts by prouring appointments for "workers" at caucuses not believe. After much wrangling over this | and at the polis, and without any proper regard character. The chances are that a close inquiry would in a majority of cases result in a negative verdict. As Secretary Windom recently said. e greater part of a Cabinet officer's time, while Congress is in session, is taken up by calls of s kind, the number of cases presented being stors the departments tenth fity has a possible chance. of rimed political services either to the our men ber applying, or to some one one political standard has been adopted in the lattice and not been adopted in the lattice and not a political machine.

Adopted a permiser of the Administrative process ovis of the irresent system of the administrative process. It is being in the result of the lattice if any designed in the height of the lattice is any local process of a political as the polity. Inflorence of optimion in girl rating the service from politics as the new. Inference of equation night to the best way to account is their. That to the are insurmountable no one be-

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Members are paid from that date, and the
people are entitled to their services.

The most difficult duty for Compress to
perform will be to define precisely what
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BREAKERS AREAD.

Warner Miller Unable to Redeem his Promtee-Windom in the Way. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- Mr. Warner Miller, one of the New York Senators, is in Washington. It is natural that he should come now to look after the redemption of the promises made

to secure his election.

When Mr. Lincoln was informed of the death fulfilment of which would be demanded sooner to sacredly keep the promise. Not so with Mr. ises, the second-hand ones especially. Blaine will keep only such as he made himself. There is a muddle just here. The pay roll is ready, chief complication arises from Windom, who refuses sternly to have the Custom House turned more into a machine than it is. Blaine's debts Windom refuses to pay by Custom House appointments. Robertson went back a few days ago with this tale, which horrifled the claimants. Miller has come on to Washington to see what he can do about it. At the same time certain Consulships, promised to certain Haif Bree'ls who are above taking Custom House pay, will be brought to Blaine's attention by the new Senster, who is not at all bashful. These detts Blaine will meet, if he can, when the President gets well enough to do business. The gentlemen must wait.

A special interest is developing just hore. It arises from the report that when the President gets up and resumes business it will be with some new ideas and the determination to turn over a new leaf. Of course, no one can know other things which few doubt, it is in the air, Things to happen are every day foretold, and allegation that he was drunk? Brother do finally happen, and nobody is able to explain why they are forefold and accepted with such unquestioning confidence. This belongs to a class of every-day phenomena which no one troubles himself about explaining, yet half the business of life is transacted by it. No one wishes to discuss what Gen. Garfield has been upon his judgment in favor of prohibition; his | thinking about while he has been lying in the White House. All agree in saying that his mind has at no moment ceased to operate. The lating to public affairs have seemed almost continuously to be the subject of his reflections. Very often, and especially within the last few days, he has manifested a desire to converse on public affairs. On the day of his recent relapse there was to have been an informal meeting of the Cabinet for the first time since the President to resume the Presidential function. It will not be long, in all probability, when he will again make the attempt, and, there is every reason now to believe, without disappointment. It will be an interesting period in many respects. It will soon be seen how much truth there is in the reports that are current of new resolutions. and better purposes in the Administration. At least one member of the Cabinet awaits the return of the President's strength to enlist him in practical measures of reform, for which he is certain of the support of other members, of whom Mr. Blaine is not one.

What Robertson could not do to induce Windom to redeem the bribes whereby Conkling was beaten, Miller will not accomplish, unless the Secretary is seduced from the purpose he has so resolutely formed and openly expressed of keeping clear of that disgracoful business. He derives no satisfaction from the outcome of farmer to blow up the house of a Brooklyn | the Albany contest, and, if he can help it, will pay nothing toward fulfilling the pledges wherewith members and Sanaturs were bribed to vote against Conkling. Miller will go home knowing this if he was ignorant before,

After Miller's election James, the Postmister-General, sent him his love by telegraph. He was so gird! Miller's business is not altogether with Windom, nor at all to his satisfaction there. With James he hopes to fare better, James, however, is higher up on the roll of re-formers than Windom, who doesn't take great pride in being considered a reformer. James does. Although this officer was a professed friend of Conkling, to whom and his friends he owes everything, he was one of the first to go over to his enemies and to rejoice over his downfall. Say what you will of James as an officer, that is what he is as a man. He forecok and rejuced over the full of his benefactor. the world in general has distinct ideas of this lass of men. Miller will probably have but littie difficulty in arranging for the re-lemption of the bribe promises so far as they fall due in the Post Office Department. No enemy will go so far as he who has betraved his benefactor women are not greatly less in numbers than the | Processly what it is James is expected to do by was of taking up the promises made to elect Miller, there is little use in inquiring. It is your reformers who will respond in such cases. And Miller will have little of the experience in the Post Office that he has had and that he will continue to have in the Treasury Department

in connection with the bribes that beat Conkling. Blaine is credited with some intentions scarcely uttered as yet, with reference to the organization of the Senate. When that body adjourned the pending question was the resolution to go into an election of officers, Mr. Gorham, the editor of the Stalwart Republican here, and Mr. Ruddleberger of Virginia, Senator Mahone's fast friend, were the caucus candidates for Cierk and Sergeant-at-Arms. Neither of these gentlemen, it is probable, was originally the first choice of Blaine, while subsequent events have not brought them into a state of high favor with him. Both, when nominated by the Republican caucus, were understood to be Stalwarts. If either has changed, the fact is not known. This is not satisfactory to Blaine. The death of Mr. Burch, the Secretary of the Senate, will make it incumbent on that body to fill the vacancy at once. Whether before or after the admission of the new Senators may become the pivotal question. If before, a Democrat will be chosen. If after, a Republican. Blaine, it is reported, entertains some intentions concerning these proceedings in keeping with the rule which governs him in most things, to permit no enemy to triumph; and with him now he who is not a friend is an enemy. There is a meaning in the query which issues from the State Department: Did the caucus nominees for the Senate offices as such die with the session, and will not a new causes become necessary? Of course Blaine wants a new caucus, in the expectation of new candidates for the offices. The suggestion has been thrown out that the Administration's influence will be used to bring one about. In such an event how many Republican Senators are there who, accepting the Administration's revised faith in regard to enucuses, put in practice at All any, will decline to enter a caucus, and act on the do-as-you-please doctrine? The question is an interesting one. Blaine and Miller are talking this over.

Have we a President i

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: It is bepicting to be a question whether or not the managers of political matters here are a functions thing committently too far. Mr. digrastid has been utterly disabled from dising which time the Protilence has been practically varank. This has been for help a line for each an occur-ture, and this clear that the fourth-remain duries of the office ought within not many disyctions the wounding on the five layer any len at the gracet-to have been do brend over, according to the Constitution, to the Vice President Our cannot help something that the co-minus research reports should be President's improve tuned rescaler reports shout the President so tunerage ment " Times wearest, "rance sometis," have been more or best dest, "I to the cost a renter compliance good win reset many rate. the Year-President on that to asinto worth comming crowd, and will make an intro-co-cerns them on a lab at dismanding the streaming to now as they did magnitude up the granded temporation tour years out a half ago. I am to turn on of Mr. Ar-thur's, very far te m. I, but I mm sace time as a constituwas dominated for sugart to be perfecting. Presidential Class Art to the electric results of the Catinon, to all a Catinon, to all a Catinon confirmed, because it is to be The Constitution Associate about the cate on the later and the cate of the I for watered delivers for the in their an

VIEWS OF AN ANTI-BOURBON.

How the Bourbons have Kept Control of their State Governments.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Bourbon party of the South are very demonstrative over the assassination of President Gar-Rold. There is, no doubt, a deep-sected aversion in the Southern mind to such crimes, both because of their malignity and their effect open popular Institutions. But the Bourbon element have another reason, which is more potent to them; and in that reason they see their own safety endangered.

Somehow or other they succeeded in impress-

ing Mr. Hayes in the commencement of his

term with a profound respect for their social

respectability, which amounted almost totondy-

ism upon his part. The argument used by

them appears to have been this: We desire to

control our State Governments; and in consid-

eration that your Administration will permit

this control, we agree not to interfere in national politics. The point to be attained by them in State offsire was social respectability: and the point to be attained by the Administration was a solid North as Republican against a solid South as Democratic. The solid Democratic South would make a solid Republican North, as the natural sequence of military and partisan traditions; and the Administration was to reap the benefit of the numerical prependerance of Northern Republicanism over Southern Democracy in the national elections. It was only necessary to carry out this arrangement that the South should be kept solid. In the ordinary course of politics it was unnatural that this salidity should continue long. The minority of the Democracy in the South would naturally unite with the Republicans, and form a Republican or National party against the Bourbons. There were special causes which urged the combination. Bourbons were arrogant from their ante-bellum slaveholding pride, and their leaders particularly so from their military rank in the Confederate army. They had been unfortunate in federate army. They had been unfortunate in their civil war, and the people are never prone to follow an unsicense ful leader. They had lost their property in the war, and were not gifted with talents of industry to rebuild their fortunes, except from the public treasury. On the other hand, the rank and file of the Confederate army when they returned home were indurated to economy, hardships, and labor, and they left emancinated from army discipline, as if from servicute. They soon grew rich and independent, and nothing withheid them from notwed Republicanism, in open revolt against the Rourbans, execut the idea of negro su-

the commerciated from army dissipline, as if from servitute. They soon grew rich and independent, and nothing withheid them from showed flapublicanism, in onen revolt against the Bourbons except the idea of negro suprements in white votes, and for a white it appeared that they would get toossession of the idemocratic party by movements inside of that boarty. But the Bourbons had control of the party maximiery, as well as of the State Government, and it was easier for them to count the opposition Democracy at the primaries, by means of their machinery, than to count out the opposition Democracy at the primaries, by means of their machinery, than to count out the opposition Democracy at the primaries, by means of their machinery, than to count out the opposition Democracy at the primaries, by means of their machinery, than to count out the Democracy against the Republicans at the general election. Thus the Bourbon, or bitter element of the Scotthorn Democracy, the military leaders of the civil war, and the unreconstructed states rights men were kept in the front of the solid South, the better to earage the solid North, as the red flag is flaunted at a Spanish buil light to accuse the generalization.

The only danger in such a code of procedure was in the selection of Republican leaders by the national Government. The appointees of the flag is flaunted at a Spanish buil light to accuse the generalization.

The only danger in such a code of the South Front the selection of the publican leaders by the national Government, the national Government were the natural leaders of the Republican necroes, and their commands were recignized as orders from headquarters. If these lendors were such as could command the aspect and adherence of the Democratic antificulations have accumined their chances either upon the around these southern appointments, it would appear that fine Hourbons have had the selection of these who command their enemies camps; and they have a state to the south of the selection of these who command their

could do nothing less than keep them in Federal positions.

The effect of this combination between the Franchilent President and the Bourbons resulted in his obtaining one Northern vote for renomination in the last Republican Convention. Notwithstanding the failure of Hayes, President Garffeld seemed impressed in the same way, and the senal respectability of the Southern Democratic machine has ruled under his administration, to the detriment of good government and the rebuilding of a real national party in the South.

The fact is that the real social respectability of the South is opposed to the dangerous experiments of ballot-box stuffing, tissue ballots, &c. by which this combination effects its ends; and there is a deep-scated preference for national unity, as well as antagonism to Bourbon animosity. A different policy, seeking for honest and honorable results, would long since invite induced this "real social respectability" to have shown its strength in the South, and made the South a Union-loving section, as well as a respecter of the rights of the nation's wards. While we sileympathing with the Previount in his misfortune, it is time that this police should be discussed, and, if wrong, rejected in future, Charleston, July 30.

Grave Charges Against a High Treasury Ufficer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- The report that when Upton left for Europe his resignation was in Mr. Windom's hands and would probably be acted upon as soon as his European mission was completed, gives rise to much comment. One of the matters considerably talked of to

the Assistant Secretary's disparagement is the McEwan business: and it seems pertinent just now to demand that the light of thorough investigation should be turned upon it, and the Assistant Secretary fully vindicated or con-

demined The alleged facts are that McEwan, a dismissed Indian agent, brought a claim against the United States for \$250,000 for money spent for the Indians and supplies furnished them. The lobbying of this business was put into the hands of D. C. Forney and J. R. Upton, who, in the event of the claim being allowed, were to ereive \$50,000 bonus. The bill passed, but when it came into the hands of the first Comptroller he decided the claim to be illegal, and realto allow it. Now it is known that Upton took on himself the responsibility of reversing that decision and ordering the claim to be paid, and that at this date \$59,000 of it have been paid, of which Mr. McEwan has not received one dollar, the supposition being that Upton and I'ruey have made an equal divide between themselves, and that having obtained their share of the plunder, they are serenely indifferent as to whether their employer gets angthing or not.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the repiù u tendered to Gen 7. H Spinda by his consultaenta, Saturday exering, he and ex Assemblyman Thomas Grady made ratical anti-manapoly speeches. I wish F. Grady made radical anti-monopoly speeches. I wish to know it seen spined is the same man who tried hard to secure the exercise right of heating the city by steam through the agency of aggrantic comportion also if M. it has been secure man seen a secure in security report to you have been secured as a member of the actual time as the interpretation of the actual time of the desired and the desired manner of the actual time of the interpretation of the actual time of the interpretation of the formation of the actual time of the interpretation of the actual time in a secure of Mr. Freshy made an array time of act actual time in a secure of Mr. Freshy made an array time of actual time in a secure of the actual time is a second of the actual time in a second of the actual time is a second District.

Second District.

Rollef for Stephen IP. Branch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size Whatever sise fits but it Branch may be, his letter in this more of the \$10th Answer to his pitched appeal and trust that the range a will some to him to mether men, but so see from heaven. The Status also received Sio from " " As we do their decorations and the printing the minimum Mr. Human ha address, the manage is bein subnot have Mr. Rearch's address, the money is beld sub-

Fx-Soldiers Disagreeably Surprised.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-SIP: For tears the lier resided in books, who served their country to the late was were shell plot from jury daty on Country to the interner was necked as noticed from jury days on that accounts by the houses of the New theorems in the present assuming of the a the following that early a first a many constitutes the following as the first burge, the interner and countries the following as the first burge, the interner and countries to the following as the first burge, the interner and countries the following as the first burge, the first burge as the first burge, the first burge as the first burge, the first burge as the first

SUNBEAMS.

-In 1779 the British peerage contained 2 It is stated in London that two of Lord

Be acousfield's manuscript novels were purchased for the Recent inquiries go to prove that there

is still one divine in England who hunts in scarlet, and another who did so within a few years. -It is admitted that the "Royal Irlsh" received the greatest amount of approbation of all the ents recently paraded before the Queen. -A convict was released from an Iowa penitentiary on a parden formed by himself, which he

sent to his wife for presentation to the warden -In England any one offering a reward for stolen property saving that "no questions will be asked," is liable to forfeit \$250 for every such offence, to

any common informer who changes to see for it -There is trouble in the Methodist charch at Hickory Point, Iil, because cigars were sold at the Sanday school festival to small boys, several of whom indulced in their first smoke on that occasion.

-The John Allen case of twelve years ago

in this city now has a counterpart in Chicago, except that instead of a "wickedest man" the person of supreme debasement is Minnie Brooks, in whose dance house revival meetings are held. -A convict in the Wisconsin penitentlary disappeared, and a search for him was presecuted for three days without success. Then a faint rapping was

heard underneath a flooring, and the man was taken out almost dead from hunger and suffocation. -A writer in the Dublin Review says; "I remember seeing, a few days after the battle of Worth, party of German infantry parasied for guard duty. One of the men had his accourrements out of order upon which the inspecting officer sispped his face." And jet the men thus treated want to emigrate.

-Elder Atwater, a Wisconsin Methodist preacher, affected the Peter Cartwright style of evangel. ism, and gained an enviable reputation for plety and sig-quence; but his downfall has been caused by a committee, who watched his conduct at a campmeeting, and made discoveries confirming their worst suspicions. -Miss Wilberforce, the Indianapolis ad-

enturess, who has been illustrating the remance of crime in the English courts, and who is now under in dictment for perjury, is 32 years old and very good-look-ing. She was attired in court very effectively in black with great simplicity, but at the same time elegance -Charles Ashley, a swindler who has fig-

ared in the West as a pretended nobleman, was arrested in Cleveland. In his trunk were a number of different photographs of himself in the costume and poses of the conventional pictures of Christ, the faces of which his own strongly resembles. They seem to have been taken purely to grantly his vanity. -The phonograph has not been utilized

in any manner, and none have ever been manufactured except for exhibition. If Edison had kent the inventor a secret, and used it only in constructing a speaking automaton for some showman, it would doubtless have yielded a fortune. An effort is being made in Philadelphia to turn it to account in connection with the telephona but nothing has yet been accomplished. -Till of late years every advocate who

entered at the Scotlish bar made a Latin address to the Court, faculty, and and ence in set terms, and said a few words upon a text of the civil law, to prove his knowl edge of Latin and jurisprintence. He also were his has for a minute in order to vindicate his right of being covered before the Court. This is said to have originated in the celebrated lawyer Sir John Hope having two sons on the bench while he himself remained at the bar. -A Mormon conference is to be held in

Georgia. This announcement confirms the reports of numerous conversions to Mormonism in the mountain districts of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, where exhirters from Salt Lake have been zeal-ously at work for several years. These men preach polygamy, but advise the converts not to practise it until they migrate to Utah. It is said, however, that smoon Georgia Mormons a plurality of wives is not uncommon, -The English law prohibits a prisoner being tried again for any effence if a jury havonce as

quitted him, no matter what additional evidence may be obtained. But this does not apply to prisoners dismissed by magistrates. Thousands, however, are ignorant of this. Among these was a farmer, charged with arson; but evidence was inadequate, and the hisurance company paid. The farmer then sued for false imprisonment when the company actioned fresh proof, which sent the farmer to penal servitude for five years. -The records of suicide do not often con-

tain such evidence of disregard of physical suffering at was shown by a woman named Coyne, who fived near Manchester, England. This woman, who had passed the mubile age, poured paraffine oil over her head, and when it had run down upon and saturated her clothing she set fire to it. The injuries she sustained resulted in her death in a very few minutes. This case has only less equalled in recent times by a Gloucester gentleman, who built a funeral pyre in the yard of his house, and, having set fire to it, mounted to the top and there awaited his end, which soon came.

-The new Chicago system of telephonic sentry loxes for the Poice Department has already been adopted in Cincinnati. The bexes are connected by wires tervals from different boxes. Thus the supervision usually performed by roundsmen becomes a matter of mechanical certainty, and there is little chance for shirting. The wires are also of great utility in sending out hurried orders, and in calling for assistance. A wagents kept ready at each station to convey officers quickly in

-In western India, although snakes are very numerous, the most experienced sportsoien see but little of them, and they may swarm in houses without the occupants even suspecting it. On one occasion Col. Fraser, who has recently published a book on sport in that region, . bserved that his fowls were disappearing mysteriously from his bungalow, when the sight of some very vounz cobras in his veranda suggested an explanation. Accordingly, be questioned a native inspector of buildings on the subject. The man told him that some years before, when he had demolished a tew yards to his compound wall, a cobra appeared from every square foot of it

-A trial arising out of the beer rists. which kept the university town of Gottingen in a state of uprour for a week in May, has just been concluded. Fifty-eight students were mund guilty and most of them fined. The two rincleaders were each scattened to a year's imprisonment. The cause of the riots was an order, issued by the Burzomaster and executed by the nelige, closing all beer bouses, and other places of public intertainment at midment, an innovation so seriously curvailing the indulgence to which the students have from time immemorial been accustomed, that it is said the university will be partially described it the tue asure is not relaxed.

-Levi Bolden was frustrated in an attempt to escape from the Kentucky State prison by the care-lessness with which his cell male. John Stowart, kept the serret of his scheme. He swore that in revenue he ald kill Stewart and the jailer who made the discarery; but a year passed without the murderous vow being fulfilled, and it was no longer regarded as of any cons quence. Bolien had never changed his purpose, howcould provide himself with a weapon, he siew stewart in the cell, and assisted the jailor as the opened the cour to learn the cause of the disturbance, but he was shall wn before the second marder was comp

-Statistics lately laid before the Congress of Brewerest Versilles show that here are in Energy about \$ 1000 brewerles, producing nearly 2 200,000 \$45 lons of mait liquid Great Britain or door many a third; then come Prussia, Bavaira and Amiria. Bayarus consumes 54 gallous per firm. F heer's chaele made at Louvain, who is nerchied university. Sr. England 20. Out the B Davaria, where the very babies into bour, the average co-dimption is derivably is 12 gallons. In Section 1 is a fround 25-France, 4, but steadily increasing. The natiwesty fee years have seen also an extra-things increase in the teer production of Ireland and Sections, where terrority

wine and spirits were almost exclusively drule -The Nawab of General in India has chosen seven you high and lavely makes them among the daughters of the Gondal aristocracy, and not make arrangements to lead them to the alter, one alter statlet upon seven successive days. It will be the planning life of each bride, progressively and in regular relation in attend the weddings evictorited spherquistics to herews. privilege of witheraind seven numbel extension in all of which she will be more or has direct a interested. bridegroom, however, has bestowed agen as woulding drawer and ornaments in theater material design, and value. The power lies are desired by the copy to bre refere are all turnished one to see and the accident of sequents, as remarks the more dates. Their respective marriage escuments is not to excel

with it any precedence at court. -The Women's Emigration Society, of which the late Darlies of Westmaster was the dress, held their meeting the other may in the table tersevenor House, which had been sale death until this occasion. The water I patielled with some of the fired calling turniture is all of the sichest stee ... I visite. The exercise is a serie of still a ser-te of from Inch gards to be a Foreign conti-